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COMMUNIQUE ON NFL DELEGATION'S VISIT TO NORTH VIET NAM

At the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, a delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation led by Dr. Phung Van Cung, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation paid a visit to North Viet Nam from February 28, 1969 to March 20, 1969.

During its stay, the delegation of the South Viet Nam NFL was received by President Ho Chi Minh, Vice-President Ton Duc Thang, President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the DRVN. President Ho Chi Minh gave a hearty welcome to the delegation at the Presidential Palace and called it at the Government Guest House.

The delegation had cordial contacts with various political parties and mass organizations, representatives of various nationalities, religions, workers, peasants, intellectuals, artists, journalists, aged people, young pioneers, and children, and delegations of socialist fellow-provincials. The delegation visited the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Ministry of National Defense, the Administrative Committee and many other offices, many factories,

construction sites, agricultural co-operatives, army units, and schools (especially schools reserved for students native of South Viet Nam). The delegation also visited Hanoi, the capital, Haiphong port-city, the Viet Bac Autonomous Region, Quang Ninh, Nam Ha, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An (particularly Nam Lai village, native place of President Ho Chi Minh) and Quang Binh provinces and Vinh Linh area adjacent to the heroic green front. In all the places the delegation visited and all over North Viet Nam, the people expres-

sed the warmest fraternal affection for the delegation.

The delegation of the South Viet Nam NFL held talks with the delegation of the DRVN Central Committee headed by Premier Pham Van Dong and with the delegation of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front headed by Hoang Quoc Viet, Vice-Premier and President of the VNF Central Committee and President of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions. In an atmosphere of mutual trust and affection, the two sides informed each other of the fighting and production of the people and

fighters in both zones, and achieved complete identity of views on the assessment of the situation and the tasks of the entire people in the present stage of the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

I
History has proved that in all respects Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. Over the past 15 years the U.S. imperialists have sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, hindered

the reunification of Viet Nam, created in South Viet Nam what they call the "Republic of Viet Nam" and a puppet administration for their instrument. Their schemes to turn South Viet Nam into an American military base and new-type colony and prolong the war are well known.

But the South Vietnamese people have been at the cost of innumerable sacrifices and despite countless hardships, waging a relentless and extraordinarily courageous struggle, and have foiled all

(Continued page 4)



Thua Thien province Liberation fighters open fire on the enemy

HEAVY U.S.-PUPPET LOSSES

in Western Highlands, in Coastal Provinces Northeast of Saigon and on Saigon Front

* U.S. 4th Infantry Division Rear Base near Kontum Razored

* 90 Million Litres of Petrol Burnt in Quy Nhon

* Battle Count of Operation Dewey Canyon West of Hue : 2,900 GI and puppet casualties

* Over 1,000 Enemy Troops Wiped Out and Puppet Naval HQ Pounded around Saigon

* At Least 40 Enemy Bases, Airfields or Positions Attacked Daily in the Past Week

"The Korean People Will Continue the Struggle Shoulder to Shoulder With the Vietnamese People"

(Premier Kim Il Sung's congratulatory message)

KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recently sent a message to President Ho Chi Minh on the occasion of the 10th "Day of National-Wide Resistance of the Vietnamese People Against the American Imperialists" (March 10).

The message said:

"Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by you, the Vietnamese people have been carrying a protracted and heroic struggle for the complete independence of the Fatherland and national liberation, have repelled repeated aggression by American imperialists, and are today fighting valiantly against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

"The heroic Vietnamese people continue inflicting great military and political defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are driving them into hopelessness.

"Recently, the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces again launched widespread offensives throughout the front and are still further inflicting defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

"The brilliant successes scored by the Vietnamese people in the national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism until great elevation into the revolutionary people throughout the world...

"Informed by the recent observations of the South Vietnamese peoples' Liberation Armed Forces and people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again renewed their aggression, this time by bombing to resume the bombing of North Viet Nam.

"The Government of the DPR of Korea and the entire Korean people stand by to condemn and expand the war of aggression in Viet Nam as an intolerable challenge to the Vietnamese people and the world peace-loving people.

"Today the Vietnamese people are rising up with an unshakable fighting spirit to struggle to a finish against the aggressors under a single banner of just aggression left on the Vietnamese soil. This is their legitimate and inalienable right.

"The more desperate the U.S. imperialists become in their attempts to widen their war of aggression in Viet Nam, the more lamentable will be their defeat.

"The Government of the DPR of Korea and the Korean people firmly insist that U.S. imperialists stop for good all their acts of aggression infringing upon the sovereignty and jeopardizing the security of the DRVN and get out of South Viet Nam, completely, ta-

king along with them their aggressive troops and those of their satellite countries.

"The Government of the DPR of Korea supports in their entirety the four points of the Government of the DRVN and the Political Program of the South Viet Nam NFL for the settlement of the Vietnamese question and considers that the Vietnamese question must be solved by the Vietnamese themselves without any interference from outside.

"The Government of the DPR of Korea supports the legitimate positions of the representative of the DRVN and the representative of the NFL at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam and strongly denounces the sinister manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to justify their war of aggression.

"I firmly believe that the fraternal Vietnamese people will surely win final victory in the struggle of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation which they are waging to defend the North, liberate the South and achieve the reunification of the country".

Calumny and provocation have been a customary trick of the U.S. aircraft and its stooges in Laos in many years past. Strangely enough, it is reported to whenever the U.S. intensifies its intervention and aggression against Laos

No Amount of Slander Can Obscure US-Puppets' Crimes in Laos

(UPI)

SINCE early this year Prince Souvanna Phouma has, in his speeches or interviews with American and other Western papers, repeated his statements that the DRVN and the Lao Patriotic Front are "obdurately pursuing its aggressive policy, stepping up its 'special war', intensifying the bombing and shelling of the liberated areas under the control of the Lao Patriotic Front and patriotic neutralist forces".

In an interview with a UPI correspondent on February 12, Prince Souvanna admitted that U.S. aircraft had been bombing Laos. AP reported on March 9 that many U.S. Marine companies had entered Laos's territory, including the Laotian-Vietnamese border, near a Shau Valley, Thua Thien province. This was confirmed by U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin R. Laird in Saigon on March 10.

Along with multiplying bombings and shellings in Laos, ground operations of the U.S. and its stooges evidenced the Nixon administration's continued intervention and aggression in complete disregard of Laos' sovereignty, independence, neutrality and in serious violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

As rightly pointed out by the statement released on March 22, by the Spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry, the Vientiane authorities' slanders against the DRVN cannot be believed for the fact that U.S. and satellite troops are operating in Laos and that the U.S. is pushing up its "savage bombing and shellings".

Another can of slanders deserves public opinion from their recent attempts to infer with the normal activities of the DRVN, embassy in Vientiane, illegal arrest and detention of Vietnamese residents in Laos.

In Laos as in Viet Nam, the U.S. and its lackeys have been trying to paint black white, but their slanderous allegations have been dispensed by reality. The origin of the serious situation in Laos lies in the intervention and aggression by the U.S. imperialists. They are the ones to be blamed for the numerous crimes they have perpetrated in Laos. As for Prince Souvanna Phouma, he cannot escape his share of responsibility nor the Vietnamese authorities theirs, for U.S. imperialists.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the just position of the Lao Patriotic Front. They demand that the Vietnamese people respect the sovereignty, independence, and neutrality of Laos, scrupulously implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, stop the intervention and aggression, and first of all, end immediately and unconditionally its air raids in Laos.

The raids again throw light on the position of the Nixon administration and on the hypocrisy of its excuse against Seatorium, a Krong Kravanh village, in Kompong Chhnang province, killing or wounding 14 people and causing material losses to the



Demonstration in Amsterdam against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam

NEW U.S.-PUPPET AIR RAIDS ON CAMBODIA

THE Foreign Ministry of the DRVN issued on March 20 a statement condemning the U.S. and their Saigon lackeys for doing times violated and attacked the Cambodian territory.

"The raids again throw light on the position of the Nixon administration and on the hypocrisy of its excuse against Seatorium, a Krong Kravanh village, in Kompong Chhnang province, killing or wounding 14 people and causing material losses to the

local Khmer civilians.

"Since early March, 1969, the U.S. aggressors and their Saigon lackeys have for do-

ing the United States and their lackeys against the Kingdom of Cambodia and demanded their immediate cessation.

"The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people fully support the righteous and just intervention and its promises to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia as expounded in its March 19, 1969 statement."

VIET NAM COURIER

SAIGON: New Protests Against Arraignment of Buddhist Dignitary

MANY Saigon circles, especially Buddhist, have been continuing their protests against the illegal sentences passed by the Thien-Ky-Huong clique on Buddhist Superior Thich Thien Minh and a number of students, reports from Saigon said.

According to a Western news agency, on March 23 Buddhist believers gathered again at An Quang Pagoda and sang a prayer for Thich Thien Minh, after which they heard petitions by Buddhist youth organizations. Saigon and Nha Trang sent to the Buddhist Institute, demanding that the puppet administration immediately set free Thich Thien Minh.

The same news agency reported that a senator from the (puppet) "National Assembly" of Saigon, a Saigon paper correspondent declared that the verdict against the Buddhist Superior only widened the chasm between the Buddhists and the U.S. stooges.

return its headquarters to the Buddhist Association and cease its activities, and all attempts at dividing, Buddhist circles.

On the previous day, March 22 Buddhist believers of the 5th precinct in Saigon, had passed a resolution flaying the "illegal and anti-democratic" condemnation of Thich Thien Minh.

The same news agency reported that a senator from the (puppet) "National Assembly" of Saigon, a Saigon paper correspondent declared that the verdict against the Buddhist Superior only widened the chasm between the Buddhists and the U.S. stooges.

Further U.S.-Puppet Crimes in South Viet Nam

BASE REVENGE IN MEKONG DELTA

THE U.S. aggressors and their henchmen committed many bloody crimes against civilians in retaliation for the bitter reverses they had suffered on the battlefield, GPA reported.

On Feb. 25, a group of GIs broke into Khanh Bang hamlet, Thanh Phu district, Ben Tre province, and rounded up 50 women and children. They lined up the captives and cut them down with sub-machinegun fire and machine-guns.

In My Tho, on Feb. 26, U.S. soldiers and rocketed people working on the fields in Hoi My village, Can Be district, killing 13 of them. Earlier,

the U.S.-puppets had burnt with flame-throwers 120 hectares of ripening rice fields in the area.

In Can Tho, U.S. armed helicopters on Feb. 20 attacked a Catholic area in Dau Giay village, burning down the church, killing 13 people and wounding 11 others, mostly women and children.

In Tay Ninh, on March 4 and 5, B-57 aircraft made 30 sorties against Ta Pang village, causing heavy damages to the local people. During a raid in the area on March 1st, U.S. soldiers used gas grenades against the people, injuring many of them.



Paris Conference...

(Continued from page 2)

described those manoeuvres as tricks to cover up its war intensification, to stem the sharpening popular feeling in the U.S. and the world, to forestall any likely headway of the Paris Conference and shirk the fundamental task which is the cessation of the U.S. war of aggression. U.S.-inspired proposal for "private" talks advanced by its puppets at a time when the still with a false of themselves strike a superficial attitude toward the NFL and were preparing public opinion for a big military action against Cambodia following innumerable violations of her territory by U.S.-puppet troops.

The NFL chief negotiator scored U.S. war escalation in South Viet Nam and rejected its claim that it was only for maintaining its war efforts at "the level of 1968". As the aggression was in South Viet Nam is both illegal and illegal, he held that the U.S. has no right either to step it up, or to keep it at any level. As to the South Vietnamese people, they entitled to use an plan to resist aggression to the bitter end".

The NFL representative, on the strength of a recent statement by the U.S. Defense Secretary, Nixon, that the Nixon administration's intent to cling to the puppet administration and army and to withdraw U.S. troops only after the puppets are in a position to quell the South Viet Nam popular movement.

It was reported at the Paris conference by Cabot Lodge. Of course, Pham Dang Lam echoed his master's menace.

But at the 8th and 9th sessions, both master and servants, made no mention of their threat, which did not fail to be noticed by newsmen who asked the American spokesman, "Why didn't Mr. Lodge make threats like the ones he had given?" And what about the "appropriate response" he promised?"

"We'll continue to follow closely the development of the situation", replied the spokesman evasively.

But a journalist from Saigon burst out:

"Up to when will you follow the development of the situation?"

"We'll do it so long as it is necessary", replied the American representative.

It was reported at the Paris conference by Cabot Lodge. Of course, Pham Dang Lam echoed his master's menace.

At the 9th session Mr. Tran Buu Kien, the spokesman of the DRVN? Delegation commented, "It is in the American interest to have a peaceful solution, but the Vietnamese people aren't to be cowed by intimidation. Now they have been doing it, apparently because they have realized that these threats are totally useless".

...TO SLANDERS

The uselessness of their threats having been brought home to them the American representatives now switched over to

slanders to fudge condemned opinion of the Nixon administration's war policy. As to Pham Dang Lam, he discreetly passed a slip of paper to his master to ask for advice. But the U.S. envoy signed his to put quietus on the issue.

Supposedly proved untrue, U.S. representatives started spreading a new ophistry:

"The Paris conference can make headlines only through press conferences and statements are not at the conference room at Kleber Street."

This was immediately dismissed by pernickety newsmen who provided the following comment:

"So long as the U.S. imperialists continue to the aggressive policy which can be put forward in private contacts if not the same distortion of truth as they have been doing in conference room, the situation is rather to create an impression that they are full of good will and also to placate public opinion which is pressuring for a total and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam."

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ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT



Rest time of a PLAF unit.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

REPORTS released by *Giai Phong* Press Agency this week give proof to PLAF's successive attacks on the Western Highlands, in Central Trung Bo between Da Nang and Qui Nhon, in the north-central provinces of South Viet Nam and around Saigon. Furthermore, according to Western news agencies, in the past week, on an average some 120 U.S.-puppets, 40 others, based on airfields, in positions daily fane under ground or artillery attack.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS
22 targets hit on the same night including a rear base of the First Brigade, US 11th Infantry, the HQ of the 23rd Mechanized Division and the CP of Regiment 42 of the puppet army and several airfields.

THE south Phu base, 7km south of Kontum city, raided on the night of March 20, was destroyed after 4 hours of tough fighting; one artillery company, one engineering company and one company of technicians and skilled workers destroyed, 10 military vehicles and the howitzer base, 100mm howitzer wrecked and a big engineering workshop, a chemical works; 4 fuel dumps and many buildings at the base burnt down.

Meanwhile, the CP of puppet regiment 42 near Tam Cang, some 10km north northwest of Kontum also was flattened; 212 adverse casualties listed; 100mm howitzer, 12 baracks, buildings, 35 caravans, 1 ton 105mm howitzer destroyed. At the Kien Hoa Ring gate, 10km west of Kontum further south-southeast, a company of artillerymen was wiped out and 3 cannons, 2 tanks and 4 tractors blasted to pieces.

In Buon Me Thot city, the HQ of puppet division 23 was assaulted on the night of March 20 and suffered some 100 casualties, mostly officers.

Other targets shelled on the same night on the Western Highlands included the US 11th Infantry camp and Can, another base of the US 4th Infantry Division at La Son, the bulletting area for US officers in Pleiku City and at Tam Tien, more targets further to the East, the Pleiku and Buon Me Thot airfields, and an armoured compound at Xong on Highway No 9 to Liking. In the same night, 100 GIs were killed or wounded and 23 military vehicles including 5 tanks and armoured cars destroyed.

A splendid feat of arms was achieved on March 21 at an important node of the road of Buon Me Thot: in a 30-minute battle, a 12-man section of the PLAF decimated a puppet company (more than 10 intelligence men) in a particularly fruitful ambush.

GENTRAL TRUNG BO

General attacks in Binh Dinh province there 90 battle targets of petrol were burnt at Qui Nhon. Dozens of aircraft destroyed at Chu Lai and Cam Ranh airfields.

MARCH 20 was marked

MARCH 20 was marked against PLAF onsets against dozens of military targets in the province of Binh Dinh, such as 3 CPs of sub-citizens, the CP of puppet Regiment 41 near Phu My, the jet aircraft at Go Quanh, etc., in Qui Nhon city, capital of the province, the patriotic CP in the city, the HQ of the Da Nang Division, the HQ of the Da Nang Division, 5 tanks each 30 metres in diameter and 25 metres in height and 2,000 oil barrels containing altogether 90 million litres of petrol were

a blaze for 18 hours. This was the 2nd big fuel dump fire touched off in Qui Nhon within 8 days.

Further North, in the province of Quang Ngai, 120 GIs and 100 military armoured personnel carriers were put out of action at Phu An, some 40km south-southeast of the provincial capital on March 20. In addition, 100 GIs and 100 military vehicles were destroyed on March 19 and by the PLAF made night attacks on about 20 targets in the same province, including 3 district towns.

On the night of March 18, a battalion CP 8 km west of Tien Ky, capital of Quang Ngai province, was withdrawn by the PLAF. At the same time, the 1st Battalion, 1st Kien Giang, a US 11th Infantry company lost too men killed or wounded and 105-mm howitzers destroyed. At the U.S. CP at Lai, base, 100 GIs and 100 military vehicles were destroyed or damaged. Next day, near Chu Lai, the patriots blotted out the Nui Sua base held by guards of the 1st Kontum Division. They blasted down the CP of the camp, the tele-communication base, 6 cannons and 45 vehicles. A fire burnt for 8 hours in the morning and hundreds of GIs were killed or wounded.

In the Da Nang sector, the enemy was hit at several places in the city itself and 4 neighbouring district towns were pounded on March 19 while an ambush on Clouds Hill, 10km west of Da Nang, by the Da Nang Division, Hue destroyed 15 U.S. military vehicles on the same day.

In South Central Trung Bo, 15 helicopters are also reported to have been destroyed at the Dong Ba Thin airfield near Cam Ranh during a shelling on March 21.

Rach Gia Revolutionary Power

ON March 10, 1969 the Rach Gia NFL (West Nam Bo) held a political congress to appoint a provincial people's council, *Giai Phong* Press agency reported.

Delegates from various districts unanimously elected an eight-member council (with one woman).

After the congress, the organizational committee called a meeting to introduce the new revolutionary body. 4,000 people from

all walks of life and nationalities gave it a rousing welcome. The liberation provincial people's council declared dismissal of the local U.S.-puppet administration and put out a program of action. In the near future the council will devote its efforts to fighting the enemy, building the local economy and implementing the NFL's policies. On this occasion, the council set free ten political prisoners who had mended their way.

Nha Be oil tank farm, about 10km west of Saigon and south of the city. At Nha Be, a fire raged until morning.

In Long An province, outlying Saigon to the south and southwest, between March 12 and 13, the Americans lost 700 men, among them 90 GIs, and eight 105-mm howitzers, 5 vehicles and 1 helicopter destroyed during the Phu Nhieu operation. The CP of the 1st Long An Infantry, the CP of the Tan An military sector and the operational CP of Binh Tinh.

Near Xuan Loe provincial capital, 10 km northwest of Saigon, a violent attack took place between March 14 and March 22 against units of the puppet 18th Division and puppet marines; 7 enemy companies were put out of action and 2 others decimated.

In Tay Ninh province, northwest of Saigon, 4 other attacks occurred on March 15 and 16, most remarkable being made on an armoured compound near Can Xe where many GIs were killed or wounded and at least 21 trucks were destroyed. A few hours later, not far from this area, the PLAF blitzed and wiped out a U.S. Ranger company.

On March 20 and 22, the patriots put 150 puppet paratroopers out of action in engagements south west of Tay Ninh city.

In the Mekong delta, night onsets were carried out on March 8 and March 15 on many points in the province, in very heavy enemy losses: more than 570 men killed, wounded or captured, 7 planes and helicopters downed, 3 tanks destroyed and 100 military units or burnt. The patriots on March 18 also wiped out a puppet civil-guard company near Vinh Long, sheltered the enemy in the night and attacked the enemy in 4 other districts of the province of Kien Phong on the night of March 18, and struck at 7 different targets in Tra Vinh.

In the eastern part of the Mekong delta, in the southernmost sector of the country, the Bao Lien airfield came under violent fire the night of March 11 and lost more than 200 casualties among them all the responsible officers of the base and to U.S. advisers, and 46 vehicles and 6 planes and helicopters destroyed.